

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK,
BY PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows:
Three Dollars per annum, payable yearly in advance.

Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopped.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring Term, 1823.....
William Sloan vs. Samuel Carson, David Carson, Andrew Carson, William Carson, Eleazer Carson, Mary Carson, James Scott and his wife Martha, Jacob Weatherby and his wife Margaret: Original bill for the conveyance of land, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the above defendants live beyond the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, for three months successively, that unless the defendants appear at our next court, to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, as to them and the case heard ex parte.

JOHN N. HART, C. M. C. E.

Paid 84

3mt76

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Session, 1823; William Bailey vs. Baily Johnson: Original attachment, summoned Walter R. Lenoir and Samuel F. Patterson, garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the first Monday in November next, then and there to plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, ROBT. MARTIN, C. L.

Paid 63.

6175

State of North-Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1823: Alexander Gray, admr. vs. William Thompson and Eve his wife: Judicial attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Thompson, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, that the defendant William Thompson, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, in the town of Lexington, on the fourth Monday of October next, and replevy the property levied on, or plead in the cause, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered accordingly.

Attest, DAVID MOCK, C. C. C.

Price adv. \$1 25.

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Stray Horse.

BROKE loose from the subscriber, on the 4th inst. on the main road from Rockford to Huntsville, Surry County, six miles from Rockford, a small bay Horse, with mane roached, switch tail, and one of his hind shoes off; he was taken sick at the place from whence he escaped, and by rolling on the ground, the skin was rubbed off in a number of places, more particularly on his hips. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to William Zackery, of Surry county, or Peter Clingman, of Huntsville, Surry county, or give information so that I get him again.

HENRY ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, Sept. 15, 1823.

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Sign and House Painting.

JAMES AMES has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has located himself in the village, and that his utmost endeavors shall ever be to accommodate those who call upon him.—He first became acquainted with his profession in the City of New-York; and the knowledge of his business which he received while there, connected with his experience in this country, will enable him to execute his business in the most neat and fashionable style.

Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823.

67

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a negro man by the name of Paris, 32 years of age, six feet high, inclining a little to the yellow; has a good deal of white in his eyes, and has a scar above one of his eyes, stutters a little when spoken to; if alarmed, cannot speak particularly about his clothing; he has had a fur hat and a blue cotton coat, and had a pass for six months, by some means, and will perhaps attempt to pass for a free man. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the said fellow, and lodging him in jail, so that I get him, and information given to me by directing a few lines to the White-Hall Post Office, N. C.

WM. B. TAYLOR.

Sept. 13, 1823.

3174

City Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

THE Subscriber having removed from her late Establishment, at the sign of the Buck, at the corner of King and George streets, to a more central part of the city, both for town and country business, being on East-Bay, and directly opposite to both Fitzsimons' and Chisholm's Wharves, and between the Market and Vendue Range, is now in readiness to accommodate TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. She tenders her warmest thanks to the public in general, for their former patronage and friendly support; and in soliciting a continuance of their favours, assures them, that every exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed, to promote the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. Her rooms are numerous, and being clean and large, are well adapted for satisfaction and health, opening upon the wharves, which present a fine view of the harbour and shipping.—Superadded are the advantages of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed by travelling families in spacious parlours. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated streets in the city, is airy and salubrious, and attended with the benefit and convenience arising from the important and extensive business at present transacted on the Bay, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call. Her Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest Liquors, her table with the best of the Market affords—and her Stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest Ostlers. The Cellars are large and convenient, and will be reserved for those who may wish to store their purchases, free of storage. Charges as formerly.

August 2, 1823.

3173

New Fashions.

THE subscriber having very lately received from his correspondent in Philadelphia the latest fashions from the celebrated shop of Robt. Et. Winbrenner, of that city, is now ready to do all kinds of work belonging to the Tailoring business. He pledges himself, that all those who may favor him with their custom, shall have their work done in the best style of the fashions of the day, and on reasonable terms. Travellers, and others, who wish garments made on short notice, can be accommodated with a whole suit, on a notice of two days. Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

THOMAS V. CANON.

Salisbury, Aug. 11, 1823.

'66

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber having established himself in the above line of business, in the town of Lexington, Davidson county, respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of that place, and the surrounding country. He invites all who wish garments made, to call on him, and give him a fair trial. He intends to make arrangements for procuring the latest fashions; and will strive to do his work in the most approved and durable style.

Orders for work, sent from a distance, will be punctually executed.

JACOB RIBLIN.

Lexington, Davidson Co.

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N. C. Sept. 9, 1823.

Boot & Shoemaking Business.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends, and the public at large, that he has removed from his residence in the country, to the town of Concord, where he is well prepared to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking business on a large scale. He has good leather, and employs good workmen, and will therefore be enabled to do his work in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms. All who want good work done, are invited to call and try his shop.

The subscriber has also on hand, for sale, a large quantity of sole and upper Leather, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

He wishes to employ seven or eight journey-men shoemakers; to good workmen, and steady men, he will give good wages, and steady employ.

ASA THOMPSON.

Concord, N. C. Sept. 2, 1823.

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Estate of Archibald Frew.

THE subscriber having administered on the estate of Arch'd. Frew, Esq. dec'd. requests all those indebted to the estate, to call and make settlement, those having claims against the estate, are requested to make their claims known within the time required by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, Admr.

Sept. 1, 1823.

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Administrator's Sale.

THE personal property of the late Arch'd. Frew, consisting of Store Goods, Household and Kitchen Furniture, three Negroes, some Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Farming Utensils, and a number of other articles, will be offered for sale, in Charlotte, on Wednesday, the first day of October next, and will continue from day to day until all the property is sold, both in town and in the country, at the late dwelling house of the deceased.

Due attention, and the customary credit, will be given by the

ADMINISTRATOR.

Sept. 1, 1823.

3173

Cotton Saw Gins.

THE subscriber has now on hand, for sale, at his shop in Salisbury, on Main Street, Cotton Saw Gins, of his own make, which he will warrant to be as well made as any in the State. He will constantly keep gins for sale; and will do all kinds of repairing, on short notice, and reasonable terms.

SAMUEL FRALEY.

Salisbury, Aug. 18, 1823.

67

Ran Away.

ON Friday, the 19th inst. an indentured apprentice to the subscriber at the hatting business, by the name of John Ingram. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has light, sandy hair, well-eyes, and walks with a heavy, awkward, swinging gait. Whoever will apprehend said apprentice, and return him, shall receive a reasonable reward. All persons are forbid harboring, trusting, or employing him.

GEORGE MICHAEL MURR.

Salisbury, Sept. 20, 1823.

3174

National Politics.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

John C. Calhoun may justly be considered as one of the first statesmen this country has ever produced. He may consistently be ranked with such men as Jefferson, Madison, Livingston, Giles, and their compatriots of the old school.—He lives at the right period of his country to avail himself of his talents, his zeal, his industry and his experience. It is a misfortune to mankind, when men possessing strong capacity, and ardent patriotism, and enlightened views, live too soon or too late for the age in which they pass away their existence; at a time when there are no kindred spirits to rouse and rally, and nothing in the administration of public affairs that can be brought to aid their wise and comprehensive plans of policy. Between the political conditions of this and of every other country there is a wide difference. In other States and empires, moral and physical resources have been called forth by the policy of ages. Great kings and great ministers have applied powerful means to vast ends. The human mind has not all that could excite and elicit, and inventive genius has been urged on to its utmost stretch, to accomplish designs equally grand and useful. The soil has been explored, and its riches ascertained. Over the face of Europe, the works of old and settled systems of internal policy are visible: although even there much more might be done.

But how is it in the United States? Every thing is new—every thing is young. Wherever we turn, the eye of the statesman and the political economist is strongly attracted. We scarcely know, ourselves, what we are capable of doing. In no country, if we except Russia, and perhaps this exception is not well grounded, did ever so much depend on the character of an administration of national affairs, as in the United States. Our extensive territory—our rapidly increasing population—our slumbering resources, of every description, require men and measures that will display a comprehension, a vigor, and an enterprise, not ordinarily displayed in the history of any age.

Mr. Calhoun is a man on whom the American people may turn their eyes, with hope and satisfaction. For the last fifteen years, we have seen him in public life: and wherever and in whatever he has moved, talents and enlightened views blended with unceasing zeal and patriotism, having commanded the confidence of the country. As a friend to genuine Republican Principles—as the friend of national rights and national honour—as the friend to Foreign Commerce—as the friend to Internal Improvements—as the friend to Domestic Industry—as the friend of the true means of National Defence, Mr. Calhoun is now well known to the Union: And it is not doing injustice to any other statesman to say, that no man knows the interests of this country more minutely, and no one is calculated to promote them on a broader scale, and with more complete success, than the member of the Cabinet who is the subject of this notice.

As a Republican, John C. Calhoun has been uniform, unchanging, unflinching. In the late war between Great Britain and the United States, he was the leader of the Republican Party in Congress. His boldness, his firmness, his zeal, and his ready and fertile talents, could be, and always were relied on, by the Administration. Both in debate and in committee, Mr. Calhoun was the intrepid Republican, and the prompt and efficient statesman.

It was before and during the late war, that Mr. Calhoun, by his numerous and eloquent speeches, showed his sense of National Honor, and his correct views of Foreign Commerce. Like the Navy itself, he contended for giving to the latter the watchful care and constant attention of the Government: and as for National Honor, he boldly asserted, that its vindication was to be maintained by perpetual War, and to the last drop of blood in the country, against the aggression of Foreign Powers.

As for Internal Improvements, Mr. Calhoun's eulogium, if he required any, would be found in his own speeches in Congress. The speeches in particular which he delivered on the subject of the National Bank paying a bonus for the promotion of Internal Improvements, and which would have done honor to Edmund Burke or Charles James Fox, speak volumes. Mr. Clay, with that frank and manly liberality which always marks his conduct, paid to this speech, which was called forth incidentally in debate, one of the most honorable tributes of praise and admiration that mark the progress of our parliamentary history. Mr. Calhoun's frequent declarations on the constitutionality of making appropriations for Internal Improvements, also embrace another

strong indication of his feelings and opinions. Since Mr. Calhoun has been Secretary of War, his frequent reports and communications to Congress evince a constant zeal for the interest of Internal trade. He has caused routes for Canals to be marked out, and the face of the country in numerous instances to be explored. Some of these services to the nation are now in actual progress.

As the friend of domestic Manufactures, Mr. Calhoun's views are equally unequivocal. His speeches in Congress and his declarations out of Congress, show him to understand our true national interests on this head. He knows the resources of the country. He knows what the United States can do. He knows that they can enter, and compete with England, in the markets of the whole world in the sale of manufactured articles. He knows that we have the raw materials—he knows that we have the ingenuity and the industry to convert it to noble and useful purposes—he knows that we have ships to send it abroad when converted into valuable articles, and that these ships we can build and navigate ourselves. He knows, and he repeatedly said, that our dependence on foreign nations in many particulars is degrading to the country.

As the great friend to National Defence, Mr. Calhoun is well known. Since he has been Secretary of War, he has completely re-organized all the departments of this office. Its business is now conducted on a new system, perfect in all its parts and unexcelled for despatch and promptness. When the Radicals in Congress entered into an odious and unprincipled conspiracy to destroy our fortifications, destroy the navy, annihilate the army, and thus play the arm of national defence—besides turning upon the cold charities of the world the brave defenders of our country and our glory, covered with honourable scars—John C. Calhoun stood forth and met them at every point. In him the administration of the general government found a defender who never shrunk from responsibility or duty, since he entered on his career as a public man.

In private life, John C. Calhoun is distinguished for virtuous habits, an amiable disposition, a benevolent heart, a liberality of soul, and a warmth and constancy in all the relations of friendship. As a man and a statesman, we therefore say, that from Mr. Calhoun the nation has much to expect. And while the most distinguished men of the country are daily placed before the nation as candidates for the first honours of the people, we are proud to have our humble columns bear testimony to the merits and talents of one who is second to none in worth or popularity.

New-York Patriot.

Protection of the North-Western Frontier.

We have beheld, with those feelings of distress which are common to every American citizen, the recent massacres and losses which have befallen our traders on the Missouri river. We know full well that this is the natural result of that niggardly policy, which withholds the means of affording to this enterprising class of our citizens the necessary protection. But we consoled ourselves with the belief that these disasters would convince the most incredulous of the propriety of establishing military posts high up that river, and which was originally intended for the protection of our traders.

It is well known that after the experience of the late war, the attention of government was strongly directed to the protection of the North-Western Frontier; and to prevent the introduction of foreign influence among the Indians residing within our limits. Shortly after the present Secretary of War came into office, he projected, under the sanction of the president, a line of posts in that quarter, which was intended to give ample security to that portion of our country, and protection and extension to our valuable fur trade, carried on at the sources of the Missouri. With this view, and with the forecast which is so characteristic of him, the Secretary of War took measures to occupy posts at the Sioux of St. Mary's between Lake Superior and Lake Huron; at the mouth of St. Peters on the Mississippi; at the Council Bluffs; and Mandan Village on the Missouri.—These posts, with the exception of the last, were all established. But before the last could be occupied, a party arose in Congress under the patronage of the Secretary of the Treasury, and directly hostile to the views of the administration. The first efforts of this party was to raise a clamour against these judicious measures, and they were denounced as wild and extravagant. The members of Congress being unacquainted with the source whence they came, were induced to withhold the necessary appropriations for the establishment of the most important of all these posts—we mean that at the Mandan Village.

At all the other points where the views of the War Department were permitted to be carried into effect, the frontier has been completely protected; the lives and property of our citizens have been as secure as if they had been in the old settled states, whilst, at this point, both have been sacrificed to a cruel extent, for the want of the protection so seasonably recommended. Let any one look at the map of this portion of our country, and he will be perfectly satisfied that had this important post been occupied, the lives of those enterprising and valuable citizens who have been massacred would have been saved; and a trade, now said to be worth \$250,000, completely protected.—The first party of General Ashley was cut off at the Ricaras, a little below the Mandan Village; and that under Mr. Jones and Wilmer, at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, about an equal distance above. The truth is, the influence of the British traders could only enter at that point; and, had it been occupied, the Indians would have been held in complete subjection to our power, free from all foreign control.

But the hour of retribution has at length arrived! The blood of our sacrificed citizens cries aloud for vengeance—and that wicked faction, which to gratify its own views, has been willing to sacrifice the administration, and the interests of the country, must sink under the deep-etched indignation of an indignant people.

This post will now have to be occupied—but not till after such severe losses, and the hazard and cost of an Indian war besides.—Washington Republican.

FROM THE NEW-YORK ADVOCATE.

THE CONTRAST.

"Look here, upon this picture—and on this." The contrast between Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. CRAWFORD is of the most striking character. In reference more particularly to the political history of each, it is at this moment worthy of all consideration. By the partisans of the latter it will no doubt be considered presumptuous to attempt a comparison; but we assure them we enter upon it with a full conviction, that the former will not suffer by the investigation of their respective merits. Mr. Calhoun has been a uniform Republican—Mr. Crawford has been a Federalist and a Republican by turns.—Mr. Calhoun is prompt, decisive, open, candid, and honourable—Mr. Crawford is wavering, blundering, mysterious, sly, and insinuating. Mr. Calhoun is true to his friends, and unreserved to his enemies.—Mr. Crawford is insincere to the former, and sycophantic to the latter. Mr. Calhoun is the friend, the advocate of Internal Improvements—Mr. Crawford is opposed to them in Virginia; friendly to them in New-York. Mr. Calhoun is for cherishing our Domestic Manufactures, and he says so openly—Mr. Crawford is for or against them, and his reports are equivocal on the subject. Mr. Calhoun is a friend to the Navy, as an essential arm of defence—Mr. Crawford thinks it "a fungus upon the body politic," and prescribes the knife. Mr. Calhoun is in favour of such a system of defence, as will secure us from foreign aggression and insult—Mr. Crawford is against every system which does not afford perfect security. Mr. Calhoun is for cherishing the Military Academy, as a nursery for the growth of military talents—Mr. Crawford is for perfect security without soldiers or seamen. Mr. Calhoun is the avowed, the able and honourable advocate of the present administration—Mr. Crawford is a member of an administration, which his friends, without an exception, are endeavouring to overthrow. In a word, Mr. Calhoun is a Republican of decided principles, his sentiments on every topic of national interest are candidly given to his country, and he is willing to stand or fall by his country's decision—Mr. Crawford is a Republican-Federalist of wavering and doubtful principles, his sentiments on all subjects equivocal or unknown, with opinions suited to every State in the Union, and expecting only to rise upon the ignorance or want of investigation among the people.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

United States District Court.—This Court commenced its session yesterday, Judge THOMPSON and Judge VAN NEESE presiding. The return of Judge Thompson, to the bench of a higher court, has been greeted with great satisfaction by the bar and people generally. His long experience, integrity, and judicial attainments, rendered the appointment in every way acceptable.

The arch Duke Charles of Austria, the second son of the Emperor, is about to marry a Princess of Bavaria, and will thereby become the brother-in-law of his father.

The passions are the joys of life; and it is religion only that can prevent them rising into a tempest.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

FROM EUROPE.

By late arrivals of New-York and Baltimore, the cause of the Constitutionalists in Spain seems to us to be improving.—The following extracts embrace every thing of moment received by them:

Madrid, July 31. Yesterday, the church which the duke of Angouleme attempted daily to hear mass, was found to be on fire, and in 5 minutes after the duke had retired was wholly enveloped in flames. The church was an old building of immense size, and occupied a whole square, within 200 paces of the palace inhabited by the duke. The fire broke out at the same moment in every part of the building, and there is no doubt, it was designedly set on fire. The regency has caused the arrest of about 50 persons suspected of this crime.

The Madrid head of the 22d July, in the Debate, gives the history of a conflagration in that capital, which is ascribed to incendiaries who aimed at the life of the duke d'Angouleme:

"The fire of the 30th continues still. It took place in the church De los Clerigos Menores del Espiritu Santo, at the conclusion of the mass at which the duke d'Angouleme was present.

PARIS, JULY 30.—A telegraphic dispatch is said to have been received, announcing that the duke of Angouleme set out from Madrid on the 28th inst. for Seville, where it is understood he will establish his headquarters.

PARIS, JULY 25.—According to letters from Bayonne, the Empecinado had made a dash into Valladolid, and released 400 constitutionalists imprisoned in that city, which he added to his corps.

Sortie of the Spaniards from Cadiz.

The sortie of the Spaniards from Cadiz on the 16th, the notice of which in the French papers we gave our readers yesterday, is a proof of the strength and confidence of the garrison. In making such a sortie it is of course necessary to leave behind a large force not only to perform the ordinary duties of the garrison, but to man the lines and to protect the retreat of the rallying force in the event of its being compelled to retire. Yet according to the French accounts the sortie was made by 8 or 9000 men under the protection of 60 pieces of artillery. A few days ago the French said there was no artillery in Cadiz.

From the London Globe of July 29.

The reports of the withdrawing of the French from Spain, have not been supported by any thing in the shape of a fact, and the Courier, in reply to the inquiry of its gulls, says, "it will yet be seen what effect the growing differences between the regency of Madrid and the duke d'Angouleme will produce." To be sure "it will be seen," but the dishonesty is to announce as matters determined, matters which are only in possibility.

Letters have been received in the city from Cadiz, to the 10th inst. bringing the following intelligence: "That the inhabitants of Cadiz are in the highest spirits, and entertain confident hopes of compelling the French to raise the blockade: that provisions are in abundance, and three very large American ships, laden with flour, had entered the port in defiance of the French blockade. The military force is represented as consisting of 15,000 regulars, besides a numerous body of militia and volunteers, amounting the whole to 25,000 men.

It is said that among the forces which protect Barcelona, there is a battalion of ladies, wearing a halbert and a kind of cloak—that they take care of the sick and wounded, and transport them on their own shoulders to the hospitals, and that these heroines perform most heroic and important services.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 13.

The pilot boat Trimmer, capt. Naghel, which arrived here last evening, in 33 days from Gibraltar, has brought papers from that place to the 6th Aug. containing Cadiz dates of the 24th, and Madrid of the 11th of July.

Official reports had been received at Cadiz from the governors of Granada, Barcelona, Tarragona and Lerida, in which they state that "their respective provinces labor under the same evils which afflict all those of unfortunate Spain, in which clerical influence and foreign gold have introduced discord, and armed the towns against each other."

The following are extracts of a letter from Cadiz, written by a Spanish Gentleman formerly a resident here, to a respectable commercial house in this city. It contains not only the latest intelligence from Cadiz, but the accounts which it gives of Spanish affairs generally is most exhilarating, and fully corroborates all that we have said on this interesting subject.

The letter from which the following extracts are taken, was brought by the Trimmer.

CADIZ, AUG. 1st, 1823.

The situation of this city is neither better nor worse than when I last wrote you. The French have been 4 months in the country, and I conceive their cause daily loses ground. The character of the

Spaniards is not to brook subjection to a foreign power; and though they have in the first place yielded, it has been more the effect of the seductive arts of their own countrymen than by the force of the enemy's arms—a reaction will ultimately produce the effect of their total destruction.

In Catalonia, there is no end to the fighting—the Spaniards always successful. In this province, Ballasteros is now gaining ground, and we look to active measures soon. A sally that was made here from the line, shewed that our men know how to fight. They marched up to the enemy's parapets without firing a shot till they reached them. All the force employed on our side was not more than 3000 men. The French, however, in their bulletin stated our loss to have been from two to three thousand, limiting theirs to five hundred. The latter part I believe. On our side we had killed about 200—no prisoners.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, to a gentleman in New-York, dated August 9, 1823:

"Ballasteros, after retreating before the French to Valencia, was obliged to leave that city, and trailed his pursuers through Alicante and Carthage, which places he garrisoned, all the way to Granada and Jean; near the last place there has been a terrible battle, the particulars of which I regret I am unable to give you, as it is most interesting. My letter from Malaga says, the fight took place, and that it had been terrible, that both parties kept their ground, and that the action would be renewed under circumstances highly unfavorable to the French.

"The defection of Morillo rather aids then injures the liberal cause—his soldiers have deserted him, and he is a lonely wanderer; proving that though some leaders have failed, the hearts of the soldiers are in the right place."

Latest from England.

By the arrival this forenoon of the regular packet ship *William Thompson*, we have received our regular files of the London Morning Chronicle and Courier to the evening of the 30th July inclusive; also the Liverpool Mercury of the 1st August.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The most important article of intelligence brought by this arrival is a confirmation of the report conveyed through the last Paris papers, that the French had withdrawn their army from before Coruna, and retreated, although the direction taken by General Bourck and his discomfited troops was not known at the time.—The attack on that city was the result of the treason of Morillo, who had persuaded the French generals that a rapid and bold attack might put an end to the war in Galicia. Events have shown how much this enemy to his country was mistaken, and that, instead of the province, which he aimed at subjecting to foreigners, being placed in that degraded state, his plans had terminated in its being again freed from the enemy.

A letter from Bayonne dated the 22nd July contains a number of details respecting the operations of the Constitutional guerillas, from which it appears that they were increasing in activity. Chaleco, one of their intrepid leaders, had actually surprised Arenjuez, only 25 miles from Madrid, and carried off the entire garrison; and the Empecinado had entered Vittoria, and Valladolid; and released a number of patriots who were imprisoned at these places.

The late fire at Madrid is said by the royalists at Paris to have been the result of a plot of the Liberals to destroy the Duke d'Angouleme, while the Liberals accuse the Regency of having contrived the scheme for the purpose of laying violent hands on all suspected persons.

A letter from Cadiz represents the "beloved Ferdinand" to be most actively engaged in embroidering a new petticoat for the Virgin Mary.

MADRID, JULY 24.

A letter from Seville announces that every thing would be ready for the bombardment of Cadiz on the 28th, 29th and 30th of this month. The Hospital in which the King was lodged is said to be bomb proof.

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

Capt. Boddily, of the schooner Dandy, arrived here on Thursday night from La Guayra, has politely furnished us with files of the Caracas Iris to the 22d, and of the Colombiana to the 20th of August inclusive.

When captain Boddily sailed from La Guayra (Aug. 27) it was reported there that the Spanish forces in Porto Cavello were engaged in dismounting the cannon, &c. preparatory to an evacuation of that post, which was the only one in Venezuela remaining in possession of the Royalists. This gives the finishing stroke to the annihilation of the power of Old Spain in the Republic of Colombia, and leaves the latter free to arrange and perfect the wise and liberal institutions which she has so happily begun.

[Baltimore American.]

Thompson's Island.—We have disastrous accounts from Thompson's Island. The yellow fever has appeared in that

place, and several of our navy officers had paid the debt of nature. Commodore has been very ill, but was in a state of convalescence.

Petersburg Republican.

Aurickaree War.—The last Baton Rouge paper announces the departure of the 1st Regiment U. S. Infantry, under Col. Chambers, from that place, destined against the Aurickaree Indians. The Pittsburgh Mercury contains the following letter to a gentleman in that city, dated Fort Brasseau, or Look Out, 23d July, 1823, (400 leagues upon the Missouri.) "I did not write you from the Bluffs as I had intended on my arrival. I left it immediately after, to join the expedition going against the Aurickaree Indians. I reached this yesterday morning after ten days travel from the Bluffs; over one entire prairie. The troops are 10 miles below, and will leave their encampment this morning at sunrise. They will be here in the course of the day. We shall go against the enemy with, say 200 regulars, 400 Sioux, 60 of Ashley and Henry's hunters, and 90 men of the fur companies. The blow will probably be struck in ten days. On my return at the Bluffs, I will write you particulars.

NORTH-CAROLINA TRADE.

We have been politely furnished with the following extracts of a letter from a respectable mercantile house of New-York, dated the 27th ult. to a merchant of this place, which we publish for the information of our mercantile friends throughout the state:

"As many dealers, from various parts of North-Carolina, went to Fayetteville last spring to buy their goods, and showed a disposition to go regularly, I have ordered a larger assortment for the next fall than I would otherwise have done. A considerable part of my English goods has already arrived from Liverpool, and they will be in Fayetteville early in October.

"I now write to you, and, through you, to the whole trade of Raleigh, to assure you that our fall assortment will be more various and cheaper than in any former season. I am much pleased to find that you, in common with a large and respectable body of your fellow-citizens, have, at last, resolved to encourage a market within your own state. And now, that I expect a large trade next fall, I shall have a corresponding quantity of goods: and I shall confidently appeal to your own personal inspection, whether you ever saw cheaper, or better goods, or goods as well adapted to your peculiar demand? After five years' experience of the peculiar taste in goods, of your state, I feel myself perfectly qualified to order precisely what is most needed.

"Will you, therefore, give publicity to these circumstances in your city and county, that Fayetteville may exhibit next winter, the new and gratifying spectacle of a busy wholesale market?"

Fires.—On the 3d of Sept. a violent storm of wind, rain, &c. commenced in and near Wiscasset, State of Maine; at that time, numerous fires had been kindled in the surrounding country, to burn brush from land that had recently been cleared; the wind spread those fires so extensively, that, within the circle of four or five miles, in about five or six hours, 70 or 80 buildings, of all descriptions, were burnt down, and one female perished. The smoke was so dense, that the people of the surrounding villages and settlements, were almost suffocated by it.

PARIS NEWSPAPERS.

The following is given as a list of the French papers published in Paris, with the amount of the number of copies printed: Constitutionnel, 17,000 to 18,000; Journal de Debats, 11,000; Journal de Paris 8000; Courier Français, 5000; the Moniteur, 4000; Journal du Commerce, 4000; Quotidienne, 3800; Drapeau Blanc, 3500; Gazette de France, 2200; Pilote and Etoile, together, about 4000; Oriflamme, 500. These are all daily papers; no weekly newspaper or three-day newspaper is published in Paris.

[Savannah Georgian.]

Steam Boat Accidents.—The steam boat Richmond, Capt. Croker, one of the James river line, on her way down to Norfolk on Sunday from Richmond and City Point, had one of her boilers burst asunder.—The steam boat Powhatan, belonging to Mr. Lewis Ludlam, an enterprising merchant of Richmond, took fire on Saturday night while lying along side of her wharf, and burnt to the water's edge.—*Petersburg Republican.*

A friend of the editor of the Baltimore Chronicle who has just returned from London, states, that a few days before he left, he had an interview with the American Minister, who gave it as his decided opinion, that notwithstanding the defection of some of the Constitutional generals, the cause of liberty and the rights of mankind would eventually triumph in Spain.

Long Prayers.—A Madrid article announces, that prayers of forty hours are continued in all the churches for the deliverance of the King and Royal Family.



CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

September 30, 1823.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We think "S. M. N." in endeavoring to "outwit the political horse jockey," has outwitted himself. However, he shall be printed next week, if we can decypher him.

"Extracts from the first report of the Iredell Bible Society," are unavoidably deferred till our next.

Cotton.—The Cheraw Intelligencer states, that a lot of prime new cotton was brought to that town on the 4th inst. which sold for 13 cts. This must have been the first sale of the new crop made in the Carolinas this season.

North-Carolina bank notes were quoted at 6 1/2 per cent. discount, in Baltimore, on the 13th inst.

Cotton.—The import of cotton into the city of New-York during one week, ending 30th Aug. was 630 bales,—from North-Carolina 295, Virginia 194, Louisiana 163, Alabama 88, South-Carolina 42 bales. During the week ending the 6th inst. there were imported into the same place 1082 bales,—from North-Carolina 44, South-Carolina 337, Virginia 76, Louisiana 625 bales.

The price of Upland cotton, in New-York, was from 13 to 17 cents, on the 11th inst.

It is inconceivable how busy and how wastish the supporters of William H. Crawford are becoming in this section, and we believe in all parts of the State. They grow testy at the bare suggestion that their patron is fast losing the confidence of the people. To tell the truth on the subject of the presidency, is to touch a "sore spot" on them. Evidences are daily brought to view, which forebode to them unwelcome results; but in order to hide their mortification, and to keep up the delusion that "their man" is yet on the 'vantage ground, their vociferations rise in proportion as their candidate's popularity is inversely depressed. But it is only showing out human nature for them to become rather crusty at first view of the certainty of a failure in their prophetic calculations, their hopes and expectations.

"When argument grows too conclusive,
"Then shallow wits become abusive."

MEMBERS TO CONGRESS.

It is beyond dispute, that a majority of the Representatives to Congress from this State, are personally friendly to Mr. Crawford. This fact has been as a drop of honey in the mouths of his partisans; they have rolled it, as a sweet morsel, under their tongues; they have reasoned from hence, that a majority of the people must be for Mr. C. too. But they are grossly deceiving themselves, by resting their hopes on premises so fallacious; and they are deceiving other honest people, who are disposed to lend a credulous ear to their flattering tales. Had the private views of the candidates, relative to the presidency, been made a test of their popularity at the late election, then might we, with reason, have judged of the sentiments of the people from those of their representatives. But such was not the fact; for in three adjoining congressional districts, where members friendly to Mr. Crawford have been elected, a large majority of the people are known to be hostile to his pretensions. The candidates were well aware of this before the election; and, accordingly, in their harangues to the people, they made positive declarations, that, should the election of President devolve on Congress, they would vote for that man whom a majority of their constituents might designate. And in another district hard by us, we are well assured, from various sources, that the people's sentiments are in opposition to those of their representative's, who is a Crawford man. To strengthen the assurance in this latter case, we refer the reader to an extract of a letter from the Raleigh Star, in our succeeding columns.

Not more than one third of the voters for Electors of President and Vice President, have as yet heard and thought enough on the subject of the presidency, to determine their choice; they are now just beginning earnestly to inquire after and to obtain correct information; and as the principles, the talents, the services and character of the several personages who are prominent candidates, are brought fairly to public view, we do confidently assert that the voice of the State is fast settling down in favor of that distinguished statesman and firm republican JONAS C. CALHOUN. The better he is known, the better the people like him. His enemies acknowledge him to be a man of superior talents; and during his whole political career, his course has been as true to the principles of liberty and the rights of man, as has that of the great orb of day to the settled principles of nature.

All calculations that have hitherto been made on the electoral vote of North-Carolina, have been entirely hypothetical; and of course, they have a strong tendency to deceive the unreflecting. But at this time, we feel perfectly safe in saying, that a majority of voters in the 1st, 4th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th Congressional districts, are decidedly opposed to the pretensions of William H. Crawford; and against the election, we may calculate on two or three oth-

er districts. Thus a considerable majority of votes in the state, will be given in opposition to the man whom a hungry combination of expectants are endeavoring to join into the first office in the gift of the freeman of this great and rising empire.

BETHEL BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

A correspondent informs us, that there are now within the bounds of the Bethel Baptist Association,

37 . . . Churches,
25 . . . Ministers, and
2,250 . . . Members.

He also states, that there has been a great revival of Religion, (which is still progressing,) within the bounds of the congregation of *Pine Hill* church, York District, S. C. and the adjoining country in Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina. Within the last nine months, there have been twenty-nine members added to that Church, including many citizens of the highest talents and respectability in York and Mecklenburg.

The Bethel Association will convene at the Cross Roads, five miles east of Chester, on the Old Nation road, the 5th of October, 1823.

Fruit.—The New-York Commercial Advertiser of the 11th inst. mentions that a Mr. Denison, of Albany, in that State, a wealthy agriculturalist, has probably the largest and finest fruit garden in the United States. He has a variety of upwards of twenty-five different kinds of plums; and has them in such abundance, that those sold in one season, had brought him six hundred dollars! This is more cash than two-thirds of our farmers realize yearly from the whole of their plantations. Mr. Denison's garden must have yielded him six or seven hundred bushels of plums; for so large a quantity could not have sold for more than about one dollar per bushel.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

Mr. White: Some time ago you inserted in the Western Carolinian, that the Episcopal Convention had met in Salisbury, and that some of the Lutheran Clergy had also been present. This paragraph was harmless. But we find, that in a Theological Repository, printed in Washington, and which was taken up by the Family Visitor, some person had something inserted about the said Episcopal Convention, which, if not rectified, will cause, and has in other States already caused, disagreeable sensations and erroneous impressions among the Lutheran Congregations.

It conveys the idea that the Episcopal Church in North-Carolina had effected with the Lutheran Church an honorable and christian union, so as to merge the Lutheran Church in the Episcopalian; for the article states that "this union places the Lutheran Church under the care and superintendence of the Episcopal Authority of that State." This the Lutheran Church denies, as it existed under the reign of Henry the 8th (Luther's Enemy) and the protestant religion only received legal establishment during the reign of Edward and Elizabeth, Henry's heirs. And that Church in America always was, and now is, under the care and superintendence of their own Synods, and submits to no superintendence, care or control from Bishops or conventions of any other Church; and will continue independent as it was these 300 years, under the special favor of the head of his Church. But it is always glad and willing to walk side and side with every lover and adorer of the divine Saviour, without arrogating to itself any superintendence over other denominations.

G. SHOBER, Pres. p. t.
J. SHERER, Secretair.

Smith Thompson, Esq. the late Secretary of the Navy, having been appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of the U. States, Com. John Rodgers, has been appointed Secretary of the Navy pro tem. until the new Secretary, Judge Southard, shall enter on the duties of that office.

At the Superior Court of Tyrrel county, N. C. came on the trial of negroes Charles, Jack, Lavina and Celia, charged with the murder of Miss Mary Wynne, on the 26th of December last. The three first were found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on Friday the 26th inst. the latter was acquitted.

We learn from the Lancaster papers that great distress at present exists among the poor classes of the community in and about that city, in consequence of sickness. A meeting of the citizens of that place, has been called to devise measures for their relief.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Charles Bonaparte.—This gentleman (a son of Lucien Bonaparte), his wife, (a daughter of Joseph Bonaparte,) with their family and servants, arrived here on Tuesday evening, in the ship Falcon, and took lodgings at the City Hotel.—*N. Y. Post.*

Yellow Fever.—The Mississippi Republican states, that the citizens of Natchez are afflicted again with the yellow fever. Several of the cases were said to be very malignant, "the fever running its course in two or three days." The board of health had recommended the citizens to remove from the city.

Mr. Daniel Douglas, an agent for the Horticultural Society of London, recently arrived in New-York for the purpose of collecting plants, seeds and specimens for that institution. The Society was instituted in 1803 and incorporated in 1806. In 1822 a piece of ground was procured at Chiswick, 5 miles from Hyde Park corner, London, for the purpose of forming a garden on an extensive scale to facilitate the object of the institution.

Further INDICATIONS.

Extract from a communication to the Editors of the Raleigh Star.

"I have no inclination to discuss the merits of the different candidates for the presidency; but I can assure Mr. Gales that, notwithstanding the representative to Congress from this district is in favor of Mr. Crawford, a very large majority of his constituents are opposed to him. This will not be denied by any one acquainted with the sentiments of the people of the district, as regards the choice of the next president."

MARIUS.

Bredell County, Aug. 28, 1823.

ALABAMA.

Gabriel Moore, John McKee, and G. W. Owen, are elected as the Representatives in the next Congress from Alabama. All three of these gentlemen, as well as Gov. Pickens, are opposed to the pretensions of Mr. Crawford to the Presidency. The following is an extract of a letter from Montgomery, Alabama, to a gentleman in Milledgeville, Georgia, written before the result of the election was positively known.

"I do not entertain a doubt of the election of Gov. Pickens. Mr. Owens is elected as our representative to Congress, by a majority in our district, I should think, of more than 3000 votes. The Crawford party here is an excellent representation of long faces, drawn to the life; and the adhesion of their countenances is the best index to the feelings of their hearts. The scene was a high one, and raising it there were too many brilliant displays of artful slander and cunning schemes, for even the most extravagant calculator to have hoped for the measure of success we readily obtained in this election."

Extracts from an editorial article in the Elizabeth City Star, of the 13th inst.

Not content with holding up Mr. Secretary Crawford to the citizens of our state as a pattern of excellence, and eminently qualified for Chief Magistrate of the United States, the Editor of the Raleigh Register comes out in round terms, and takes upon himself to assert that most or the whole population of the western and middle sections of the state are decidedly in favor of his election to the Presidency; and the eastern and other parts of the state, that he has not heard from or knows nothing about, he presumes (we know not on what grounds but because it is his own opinion,) are likewise disposed to favor his election; and that finally he entertains no doubt but the whole vote of this state will result in favor of his friend Secretary CRAWFORD.

Now we know the editor of the Register is old and venerable in the editorial department, and in that capacity is entitled to our profound respect; but in this instance we must beg leave to differ with him in opinion; not only as regards the man best qualified to take the helm of our national ship and steer her with judgment and precision, the next four or eight years, but also as regards the opinion of a respectable part, and we hope a majority of the good citizens of this state. We pronounce it to be our unqualified opinion, that JOHN C. CALHOUN, Esq. the unchanging Republican, the firm Patriot, and able Statesman; a friend to the Navy and Internal Improvement, is the man best qualified to fill that high and exalted station, the Presidential chair of a great and magnanimous nation. And although we shall not presume to say (as our brother editor of the Register has done for the people of the west) that all the people of the east are in favor of our candidate; we will say, that we know many respectable and influential men in this section of country, for whose sound judgment, and deep penetration of men and things, we have the most profound respect, are in favor of the election of JOHN C. CALHOUN to the Presidency. And if we are not greatly mistaken in our conjectures, there will be many more, previous to the day for the choice of electors; and some few, perhaps, even in the western part of the state, the opinion of the editor of the Register notwithstanding.

We make the following extract from the Ithaca Journal, a respectable paper published in the state of New York, as containing the sentiments of the old republican party in that state.

"So far as we are acquainted with the character of Mr. Calhoun, he richly merits all the commendation passed upon him by Nestor. In fact, upon Mr. Calhoun's reputation, not even an unworthy suspicion has rested. He has been an undeviating republican; and has neither turned to the right hand nor to the left, when the rights and interests of his country were to be promoted or defended. He was the able champion of the late war, and on the floor of Congress originated many of the most efficient measures, and supported all, with an ardor and eloquence unrivalled."

* Referring to the remarks of a correspondent.

From the Newbern (N. C.) Sentinel.

COMMUNICATION.

Who shall be our next President, is a question to which various answers are given. Scarcely a paper can be found whose editor is not prepared to point out the successful candidate, and to decry as puny every attempt to injure his popularity. This course is undeviatingly pursued by the friends of Mr. Crawford. In those parts of the country where his prospects are least encouraging, we find the press

engaged in his service, loudly proclaiming him as the favorite of the people—and the only candidate worthy of consideration. This is strikingly illustrated in a column of editorial remarks in the last Raleigh Register. The editors state, unhesitatingly, "that Mr. Crawford will sit in the Presidential Chair, and that North-Carolina will assist in placing him there." Now, it can be shown, with a greater degree of probability, that Mr. Crawford will not occupy the Chair of State, and that North-Carolina, so far from aiding him in his strides to that dignified seat will give her vote to JOHN C. CALHOUN. Even in the District of Raleigh, a majority of the people are said to be opposed to Mr. Crawford; and in many of the Western counties his popularity is rapidly on the wane. As respects the Eastern section of the State, I affirm upon the best authority, that he will not receive one-third of the votes. With these facts, the editors of the Register may easily acquaint themselves. We are next informed that the Congressional Elections in this State have resulted in the choice of Representatives friendly to Mr. Crawford, and it is inferred that the people elected these men because they were Crawfordites. However applicable this may be to two or three of the Districts, it is well known that in the others, the elections were not determined on this principle—on the contrary, the question respecting the Presidency was not adverted to. I will admit that a majority of our Representatives in Congress may prefer Mr. Crawford; but is their preference to determine the choice of the people, the major part of whom are averse to the election of that gentleman? Certainly not—unless, indeed, as in 1801, Congress shall be called upon to elect a President. And even in that event, (the recurrence of which every friend to his country should endeavor to prevent) I shall expect to see the members of Congress vote in conformity with the known wishes of their constituents.

A. The Cincinnati Gazette, the leading press in Ohio, in discussing the merits of the Presidential candidates, has the following sentences under the editorial head: "Is there an individual among the prominent candidates, the structure of whose moral feelings and sentiments, the elementary principles of whose character, form a striking resemblance to those of Washington? We most confidently answer in the affirmative. If since the days of Washington, a star has appeared in our political firmament, whose rising effulgence has attracted the eyes of the American people, and inspired the real friends of their country with new and peculiar hopes and anticipations,—if an individual has risen among us who has checked in the bosom of patriotism the risings of unavailing regret, while it has mourned over the memory of WASHINGTON, that individual is Mr. Calhoun.

"We take the position with confidence, that there is not a prominent man in our country, whose private and political character bears so strong a resemblance to Washington, as that of Mr. Calhoun,—and if a resemblance to Washington is a proper test in selecting the next president, Mr. Calhoun will be elected."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability at Zanesville, (Ohio) to a friend in Washington City.

"I have traversed eight of the middle counties of this state, and have directed a great deal of my attention to such indications of public sentiment as might appear; and I have formed, I believe, a tolerably correct estimate of the state of public opinion."

The writer proceeds to observe upon the relative standing of the different candidates for the Presidency; and after speaking pretty fully of Mr. Clinton, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Adams, he continues—

"I am certain that I do not suffer my feelings to mislead me, when I say that the prosperity of Mr. Calhoun is growing brighter and brighter. He has many warm, influential friends, who are zealous and active, and persevering. His character, and services, and the political ground he occupies, are becoming more known, and better appreciated. In particular, his zealous support of those principles, internal improvement, and the encouragement of domestic industry, which are vitally important to the prosperity of Ohio State, are now well understood."

The long delayed cantos of Don Juan were to appear in London about the 19th of July. The volume contains cantos six, seven and eight; the first of which recounts the adventures of the Hero in the Grand Turk's Seraglio, and the two others are a poetical version of the famous siege of Ismail.

[Charleston Courier.]

There is at present a female in the city of New York, of 18 years, who for more than twelve months past has wholly abstained from animal food. Her principal aliment is molasses and water. A quart of molasses lasts her five weeks. Her general health is good.

A singular law in force in the Isle of Man.

If a single woman prosecute a single man for a rape, the ecclesiastical judges empanel a jury; and if the jury find him

guilty, he is returned to the secular court, where the doctress (the temporal judge) delivers to the woman a rope, a sword, and a ring; and she has it in her choice to have him hanged, beheaded, or to marry him.

MARSHAL NEY.

The report of marshal Ney's being a native of this country is unfounded. In a letter to the editor of the Albany Argus, Mr. Genet mentions that marshal Ney was his nephew, and says that he was born in one of the German departments of France, at Sar Louis, in the year 1769.

TEA without SUGAR.

A writer in the National Intelligencer, after mentioning the fact, that the ladies of a certain neighborhood had united in a resolution not to use any sugar in their tea for a given time, with a view thereby of saving a small sum to devote to missionary purposes, states his objections to the practice as follows:

1st. I am persuaded that sugar does tend very much to mollify and obviate the irritating and deleterious effects of tea in delicate habits.

2d. I am equally persuaded that strong gunpowder tea, taken without sugar, is a most certain means of inducing dyspepsia, hysteria, vertigo, and all the wretched train of nervous affections, ending in nervous or pulmonary consumption, dropsy, and death.

Mail Robbery.—A parcel of letters, which it is supposed were taken from the mail last week, were found on Saturday, under a barn in Kinderhook, and brought to this city. They were from a package going south. The driver of the mail stage has been apprehended and confined in jail on suspicion. Gen. Van Rensselaer, the postmaster in this city, has gone to Kinderhook, to make further inquiries.

Albany (N. Y.) Adv.

At the late national anniversary celebration in Tennessee, the following electioneering toast was given; and contains more ingenuity and point than nine-tenths of the ebullitions on the subject.

Col. Cent.

"Freemen! cheer the Hickory tree;
In storm its boughs have sheltered thee;
O'er Freedom's land its branches wave,
'Twas planted on a Lion's grave."

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Sept. 11.

Cotton, 12 to 13 1/2; flour, fine, 5; superfine, 5 1/2; wheat, 85 a 90; whiskey, 40 a 42; peach brandy, 50 a 62 1/2; apple do. 45 to 50; corn, 45 to 55; bacon, 10 a 12 1/2; salt, turks Island, 85 a 90, per 100 bushels; molasses, 45; sugar, muscovado, 9 to 10; coffee, prime, green, 25 to 31; 2d and 3d quality, none; tea, hyson, 1 25; fax-seed 75; tallow, 8 a 9; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice, 3 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5 75 to 5 25, pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 2 75 a 3 50; manufactured, 5 to 20 pr. cwt.

CHEWAW PRICES, Sept. 20.

Cotton, 10 to 13 cts.; Flour, new per barrel, 6; old 4 to 5 1/2; Corn, bush, 30 to 60 cts. Oats, 35 to 40 cts.; Peas, 65 to 75 cts.; Whiskey, gal. 40 to 45 cts.; Apple Brandy, 40 to 45; Tobacco, 3 to 4; Beeswax, lb. 30 cts.; Tallow, 6 to 7; Bacon, 9 to 12 cts.; Lard, 7 to 10 cts. Butter, 10 to 20 cts.; Bagging, 32 to 35 cts.; Iron, 5 to 6 dols.; Salt, bush, 1 dol.; Sugar, 7 to 12 dols.; Coffee, lb. 28 to 30 cts.; Twine, lb. 50 cts.; Molasses, 40 to 50.

Cotton—A fair parcel from Anson, of the new crop, in market this week brought 13 cents, except this, and the market remains nearly as quoted above.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Sept. 15.

Cotton, S. Island, 24 to 30, stained do. 12 to 16; Santee, 19 to 20; short staple, 14 to 16; Rice, prime, 3 1/2; inferior to good, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Whiskey, (Penn.) 33 to 35 cts.; N. E. Rum, 37 to 38; Apple Brandy, 33 to 34 cts.; Tobacco, Kentucky, Georgia, Fayetteville, &c. 2 1/2 to 4; Beeswax, 31 to 32 cents; Tallow, 8 to 9; Beef, Boston Meas, 11; No. 1, 9; prime & No. 2, 6 to 7 1/2; Mackerel, No. 2, 5; No. 3, 3 1/2; Bacon, 8 to 9 cts.; Hams, 8 to 9; Lard, 9 to 10; Bagging, Dundee & Inverness, (42 inch) 31 to 34 cts.; Cogniac Brandy, 1 15 to 1 25 per gal.; Holland Gin, 100 to 110 cts. per gallon; Iron, Russia & Sweden, 4 to 4 1/2 100 lb.; English 3 1/2; Salt, Liverpool coarse, 33 cts. per bushel; Turke Island, 60; Sugar, Havana White, 11 to 13; Brown, 8 1/2 to 9; Muscovado, 8 to 9 1/2; St. Croix (prime) 10; N. Orleans, prime, 9 to 9 1/2; Inferior, 7 to 8; Refined Leaf Sugar, 16 to 20; Coffee, best green, 25 a 25 1/2; inferior to good, 22 to 24; Hyson Tea, 95 to 105 cts. per lb.; Rum, Jam. 87 1/2 cts.; West India, 65; Molasses, (W. I.) 28 to 30 cts.; Black Pepper, 20 to 21; Pimento, 28 a 30.

N. Carolina Bank Bills, 4 a 5 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 4 a 5.

Cottons.—Nothing has been done worthy of notice except the sale of a wagon load of new Uplands at 17 cents. Old is still disposed of at 12 to 15 cents.



MARRIED.

In this county, on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst. by the Rev. Jonathan O. Freeman, Capt. John Houston, to Miss Margaret Barr.

Also, on Thursday evening, the 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Green, Dr. William M. Kay of Sampson county, N. C. to Miss Nancy Hall, daughter of Allmand Hall, Esq. of this county.

DIED.

At his residence in Surry county, the last of August, after about nine months suffering with the dropsy, JESSE FRANKLIN, Esq. late Gov.

of this State. Such a patient had private man, Gov. Franklin enjoyed, perhaps, as great a share of the public confidence and private esteem of his fellow-citizens, as any contemporary individual in the State. Various public trusts had been confided to him, prior to his election, in December, 1820, as Governor of the State. For many years he was Senator in the State legislature; was a commissioner, with Gen. Jackson and Gen. Meriwether, who concluded a treaty of cession with the Chickasaw Indians; was also one of the commissioners who effected a treaty, and the purchase of a large section of country from the Cherokees. He was but a lad during the Revolutionary war; yet he shared largely in the toils and privations of the struggle for our Independence. By his activity in the cause of the Whigs, he became peculiarly obnoxious to the Tories. They took him prisoner, treated him with great rigour, and were about hanging him, when a party of whigs rescued him, and saved his life.

On Thursday morning last, Thomas J. Holmes, in the eighth year of his age, son of Mr. John Holmes, of this town.

In Livonia, Livingston county, New-York, Mr. Joe Bigelow, weighing 330 pounds.

Negroes for Sale.

A FAMILY of likely Negroes, consisting of a man and woman, a child four years old, and one two years old, may be had for notes negotiable in the State Bank, or on a reasonable credit. The man is a tolerable shoemaker, and the woman accustomed to house-work, washing, &c. Apply at this office.

Sept. 1823.

73d

THE CELEBRATED HORSE NAPOLEON.

WILL stand the present fall season, at the subscriber's plantation, seven miles west of Salisbury, at the following low prices, viz: seven dollars the season, five dollars the single leap, and fourteen dollars to insure a mare in foal. Mares sent to remain with him, will be furnished with pasturage gratis, and grain at the market price.

Salisbury, Sept. 30, 1823.

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Valuable Sale of GOODS, AT AUCTION.

THE stock of Goods of the late firm of CONOVER & Co., will be sold at Auction to the highest bidder, (without reserve) in the Town of Cheraw, on the 6th day of November next, consisting of as choice a collection as was ever exhibited for sale in this state: among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, White and Blue Plains, Flannels and Blankets, Domestic Shirting, and power loom do. Irish Linens, Diapers, Calico, Gingham, Blk. and fig. Silks and Seersuckers, Umbrellas, Merino Shawls, Blk. and col'd Canton Crapes, Silk and Cotton Hdkfs. of every description, Cambricks and Cambrick Robes; Elegant worked Flouncers, A large assortment of Ribbons, Col'd and Nun's Thread and Cotton Balls, Hosiery of every description, Thread Laces and Edging, Tortoise Shell and Common Combs, A large and elegant assortment of

consisting of every article in the Trade.

Seine Twine, 360 pair Ladies best quality Morocco and Satin Jean Boots and Shoes.

56 pr. Negro Shoes, 20 do. Gentlemen's Boots, French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Irish Whiskey, Madeira, Colmanar and Malaga Wines, 25 Bbls. Country Gin, Rum and Whiskey, 3 Hhds. and 35 Bbls. Muscovado Sugar, 900 lbs. Loaf Sugar, 28 kegs assorted sizes Cut Nails, 13 Kegs Best American Powder, 8 do. (25 canister each) English Double Battle, 10,000 Best quality Spanish Cigars, 4,000 do. do. American do. 3 Tons Swedes and English Iron, A large assortment of

GLASS-WARE.

Together with every other article usually found in a Country Store.

TERMS of Sale—approved endorsed Notes, payable 1st February next—or 2 1/2 per cent discount on the bills for Cash.

Sept. 11, 1823.

678

HARVEY WILLIAMS.

Carriage and Windsor Chair MAKING.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing the citizens of Lincoln and the country at large, that the liberal encouragement they have hitherto met with, enable them to continue the above business; and they will endeavor to accommodate all those who may call on them, and their custom will be thankfully received. They also keep on hand, High and Low BED-STEADS, of a superior quality. The subscribers wish to employ one or two journeymen, at either of the above branches, who are not in the habit of intoxication.

MARTIN C. PHIFER, WM. CULVERHOUSE.

September 22, 1823.

3mt85

Houses and Lots.

NOTICE—On Monday, the first day of our Superior Court, in Mecklenburg county, at the court-house in Charlotte, will be offered for sale, on 12 months credit, one of the most valuable Lots in said Town, being the corner lot east of the Court-House, having a store house in good repair, now occupied by Springs, Dinkins and Co. a dwelling house, kitchen, &c.

Also, a valuable plantation on M'Michael's creek, 7 or 8 miles from Charlotte, containing an excellent mill seat; also, one sixth part of an undivided tract, on the Camden road, 3 1/2 miles from town,—a good stand for public business. All belonging to the estate of Capt. John Springs, dec'd, and sold by virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity. Bond, and approved security, will be required, and titles made, by

3173

D. B. DUNLAP, C. M. E.

Blanks.

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the Western Carolinian.

Selling unusually Low.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of NEW GOODS, HATS, COATS, OUTFITTERY, DOMESTICS, &c. from New-York and Philadelphia, selected by himself with care, and bought at the best terms. Being anxious to secure a continuance of his present respectable custom, he has come to a determination to offer his extensive stock of Goods in the library, at prices which, in his opinion, will be found as low as the price of any other extensive "selling off at cost." His customers and the public generally, are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

Rowan County, N. C. Aug. 1823.

NEW ASSORTMENT.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware,

Cutlery and Domestic Goods.

which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 10, 1823.

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by Dr. Cress, son, will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

EDWD. CRESS.

Carriages & Gigs, for Sale.

THERE will be sold, on a credit of six months, on Tuesday, the 7th day of October next, at the Court-House in Salisbury,

One elegant small Carriage, One Panel Gig, One Stick Gig, Two Sulkeys, One old Carriage, and Sundry other articles;

to close an assignment made to us by A. W. James, dec'd, by deed of trust, bearing date 6th May, A. D. 1822.

ALEMONG & LOCKE, Trustees.

September 3, 1823.

473

Bank Stock, on Credit.

FIFTY-SIX Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock, belonging to the estate of Daniel Cress, sen'r. deceased, will be sold, at Public Sale, on a credit of six months, on Tuesday, the 7th of October next. Bonds, with two approved securities, will be required. Also, will be sold, at public sale, at the same time, and same conditions, an elegant bay pig Horse.

JOSHUA GAY, Esq.

EDWD. CRESS, Esq.

Salisbury, Sept. 1st, 1823.

674

The Raleigh Star, Raleigh Register, and Fayetteville Observer, will publish the above advertisement till day of sale, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE Lincoln Cotton Manufacturing Company take this opportunity to inform the public, that their Machine is now in operation at the Rattling Shoals of the South Fork, two miles from Lincolnton, and attended by a good hand. All reasonable attention will be given to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. It is required of those who bring wool to be carded, to pick and oil it, in the proportion of one pound of lard or oil to ten pounds of wool.

Also, the Company will have their OIL MILL in operation in a few days. The company will purchase Flax Seed, for which they will give cash, or take it in payment for oil, or carding wool.

JAS. BIVINGS, Jr. the

Lincoln C. M. Company.

Sept. 16, 1823.

3176

Money Wanting.

FROM all persons indebted to the subscriber, as Guardian of A. J. Worke, on or before the first day of November next; otherwise they will find their notes in the hands of public officers for collection, without favor or attention to any person, as the money must come.

ALEX. TORRENCE.

Iredell County, Aug. 1823.

676

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—44d

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the Town of Salisbury, on the 9th and 10th days of October next, being on Thursday and Friday of Rowan Superior Court.

A. D. MURPHY, President.

August 30, 1823.

3174

Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, &c.

100 Pieces of Cotton bagging, 30 Cotts Bale Rope, together with a general assortment of Groceries, for sale by

AUGUSTIN AVERILL.

Front Street, Cheraw, South Carolina.

June 2, 1823.

63-68-72-76-81

NORTH CAROLINA.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1823.—Achilles Durham, Compt. vs. Jonas Lyles and Levi Webb, Defts. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jonas Lyles, one of the defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It was ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian once a month for three months, requiring the said Jonas Lyles to appear at the next Court of Equity at the Court-House in Rutherfordton on the 3d Monday after 4th Monday of September next, there and then to answer plead or demur, or the complainants bill will be taken pro confesso and the matter thereof decreed accordingly.

Test, T. F. BIRCHETT, C. M. E.

Price adv. \$1 30. 63-68-74

Military Executions.

FOR servants of militia, of an approved character kept for sale at the Carolina Office.

The joy we have from their bright smiles—
 Made mine of mine—the life of mine—
 We take a retrospective view,
 Across the vale we've travelled through,—
 O'erthrust in genuine mirth repose,
 As roses and meads adorned with roses,
 The sweetest path which we ascended,
 We see the rose and lily bleeded;
 No flower could'st beneath our tread;
 No thorn from whence the rose hath died,
 By an angel'd,—whose joy's departed,
 In sorrow wrapt and broken-hearted.
 This is his joy! 'Tis joy supreme,
 His bliss, a heavenly theme,
 To dwell on youthful days and years,
 Looking'd with crime—uncold'd with tears
 Of conscious guilt; to see our youth,
 The joys of innocence; and truth.
 Heaven to man a bliss hath given,
 This too—this is the boon of Heaven.
 For lo! we also must descend,—
 Life's hill adown our course we bend;
 And all the pleasant groves and bowers—
 Sources of joy, and fields of flowers,—
 Youth's many verdant meads and groves,
 Sources of pleasure, bowers of loves,
 Will, if pursued in the ascending;
 Be found our downward course attending.
 Thus when we reach the vale of years,
 With peaceful eyes, undim'd with tears,
 We calmly view in yonder mead,
 The silent city of the dead;
 With pleasure we its mansions view,
 Enter, and become a tenant too.

ATTENTATION AND VANITY REBUKED.

And Ann to her mother, (affecting to pout,)
 "That impudent man I detest!
 I can't show my face within doors or without.
 Don't meet the full gaze of that pest!
 Doesn't you think my dear ma, that a few hours ago
 After passing him (would you believe it?)
 He turned himself round, and he stared at me so
 So steadily—none can conceive it!"

"Be cautious, my child—there is company here.
 And you may feel imprudence be blamed—
 Who told you of all this impertinence, dear?"

"Why I saw it, and was so ashamed!"

"Beware affectation, and vanity too,"
 The mother replied, with a smile—
 "When you *saw* him so *steadily* looking at you
 Pray where did you look all the while?"

EPIGRAM.

OLD AND MODERN STATESMEN.
Alas they say, possess'd the art, of old,
Of turning whatso'er he touch'd to gold;
This modern statesmen can reverse with ease
Touch them with gold, they'll turn to what y
please.

FORENSIC ELOQUENCE

PHILLIPS AND BROUGHAM.

The very short sketch we have of the speeches in the following case of sedition, gives us a very inadequate idea of their style of speaking; but it shows how adroitly Mr. Broughan has turned Mr. P.'s weapons against himself.

We were never the enthusiastic admirer of Mr. P.'s style of eloquence; it was too elaborate and extravagant; too much abounding in metaphors and antithesis. Mr. Curran was sufficiently figurative and florid in his speeches—on some occasions, too much so; but Mr. Phillips in copying Curran, enlarged instead of retrenching the defects of his great original. Nor was his style always suited to his subject. It was lofty and turgid, and therefore frequently bombastic, whatever was the theme—whether it required an elevated style, or would have been content with a low one—whether he touched the magnificent plains and gigantic ambition of Bonaparte, or a common case of assault and battery. The best speech he ever did deliver was probably his satirical attack upon parson Violl; the mock heroic of which he was so well competent to address.

Mr. Phillips is indisputably a man of genius, but of bad taste. Judging from Mr. Brougham's playing off upon his figures, his speech in this trial of election must have abounded with them, and these not of the happiest sort. Linking them together, Mr. B. contrived to render them ridiculous enough. Many of the strokes too must have been "public hits," if we may judge by the laughter which he repeatedly raised in Mr. P.'s expense. It would be fortunate if this gentleman could profit by the lesson he has received—he might even be the satire, which corrects himself. I trust, some of our young countrymen have themselves been misled by the speech of Mr. Phillips, forgetting those much worn out lines:

False Eloquence, like the prismatic glass,
Its gaudy colors sheds on every place.
But true eloquence, like the unchanging sun,
Shines on all objects, while it alters none.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

SAWSY. WILLIAMS.
This was an action for the seduction
the plaintiff's daughter, whereby he lo
her services.

Mr. C. Phillips (with whom was M. Patterson) stated the case for the plaintiff and in an impassioned address to the jury

called upon them to visit the defendant with exemplary damages for a most artful and dishonorable seduction of the plaintiff's daughter. The outline of the case opened was, that the plaintiff was man in a respectable condition of life, and had brought up his daughter in the paths of virtue and innocence. The defendant was the son of a wealthy farmer, residing in Greenwich. Miss Shaw and the defendant were now about the same age. In their early infancy they had gone to the same school in Greenwich, but their connexion and acquaintance had ceased, until it was renewed in the year 1819, and then the defendant meditated the ruin which he afterwards effected under the circumstances which would be detailed by the young lady herself. The learned counsel urged the jury to express their sense of the defendant's dishonorable conduct, by giving such damages as would afford the father some compensation for the irreparable loss of a daughter, seduced from the paths of innocence, and abandoned to the world, a prey to scorn and infamy.

Jane Shaw, the plaintiff's daughter, was then called. Her father lived in Greenwich road, and she resided with him in 1818. She went to school with the defendant. His father was a man of considerable property; her father was a carpenter; in 1818, being then seventeen years of age, she was bound apprentice to a dress maker; she was in the habit of carrying out dresses to her mistress's customers. About the month of August 1818, the defendant renewed his acquaintance with her. He was about four months older than herself. In that month she was going home with some work, when he met her, and asked her if he should accompany her, and she replied in the negative, but he insisted upon going with her, and accordingly went to the house, whither she was going, and he waited outside the door till she came out. He afterwards asked her, if she kept company with any body. She said she did not know what he meant by that. He requested to know whether he might meet her the next evening; but she said she did not wish any such thing. About two or three evenings afterwards she met him again, and she was going home with some work.—He asked her if she would take a walk with him, which she refused. In January, 1819, he met her near the Limekiln in the Greenwich road. He said he had something to say to her. He got off his horse, and made her take hold of his arm. They walked to Lea Grove. He solemnly promised to marry her, and offered a promise in writing, which she refused, as she trusted to his honor. In the beginning of March, 1820, she became pregnant, and in the following November she was brought to bed. Her father knew nothing of the transaction, until the child was born. She saw the defendant about a month afterwards; he observed she was out too soon, and he feared she would catch cold; he said he wanted to see her father; her father had maintained the child ever since. Previous to that time she had devoted her earnings to the maintenance of her father and mother, and since then to the support of her child.

Cross-examined—Her father had not retired from business; formerly he kept a public house, but not now; he was once a carpenter on board a ship; he came home about six years since; her mother never slept out of the house during her father's absence; her father formerly kept the Duke of York public house, and afterwards the Rose and Crown. At that time she used to sleep at the house of her father with a girl about 15. Her reason for not wishing her parents to know her acquaintance with the defendant was that she did not believe the defendant meant to perform his promise of marriage.

Re-examined—She never received any relief from the parish for the support of her child, nor any money from the defendant. After the child was born, defendant told her he would marry her when he came of age. Her parents had a child but herself.

Mr. Horton deposed that the defendant was a young man of very excellent circumstances, and possessed of considerable property.

Here the plaintiff's case was closed. Mr. Brougham addressed the jury for the defendant. His learned friend, (Mr. Phillips) towards the conclusion of his address requested them to forget every word he had uttered—a request that was usually made with the expectation that it would be refused—and which as usually, the opposite counsel would gladly know was accepted. But on this occasion the reverse was true on both sides. He verified his belief that Mr. Phillips was perfectly sincere—that he would gladly think that a single vestige of his eloquent speech was

maintained on the memories; while he (Mr. Brougham) entreated, for the sake of the justice of the cause, if not for their own merriment, that they would remember every figure and fancy by which his learned friend had attempted to decorate this extraordinary law cause; for never would they find a more amusing contrast than between the statement and the proof, the flowers and the facts, than on that comparison in which he begged them to indulge. What now had become of the retired tradesman, spending in retirement

the evenings of his days; in whose place appeared a laboring man, who had torn a seamster and a carpenter, and still worked at these unbecoming trade? In no province of the divine art of eloquence was the skill of the orator more shown—in none was the skill of the eminent orator whom they had heard more evinced—than in the selection of topics which should be pressed on the attention of the hearers; and accordingly he left out the seamen (though he might have furnished some materials in the hands of a skillful artist)—he left out the Rose and Crown, though, being a flower, the rose might have bloomed in his periods—(a laugh.) He left out the Duke of York public house, and left it to be proved that his client and his wife kept a gin shop, where they drew by day and snored by night, while they left the “sweet blossom of their hopes,” “the day light of their eyes,” “the joy of their hearts,” to sleep in a house far from them, where there were hope but children.—What would men who knew the world—who had travelled on the broad highway of life—hardly, indeed, more beaten than the road to Lee church, where the fair seducer was taken—say to the story of this flower of creation, the flashy speech in which she had been painted in their notice? Here was a father, who allowed his daughter to go through her pregnancy; and such was his watchful care, that his suspicions were only awakened by the cry of her child! Mr. Phillips had appealed to them as husbands and fathers; would they as fathers have acted thus carelessly? If when one of them retired to so place himself, from the care of the world

THE CAVER OF THE PIRATES

A letter from an officer on board the U. S. schooner Greyhound, after giving the defeat of the Pirates at Cape Cruz, gives the following description of the caves of these free-booters.

A cave, in which was found various articles of plunder, female dresses and some human bones, the history of which, could it be known, would doubtless chill one's blood with horror. It enters at the base of a perpendicular cliff directly under the position the pirates occupied, running in a horizontal direction about 120 feet, from six to seven feet high, and about the same breadth, so intensely dark within that we were obliged to light several candles before we could discover objects in the recesses and windings of the rocks. A large tree of *lignumvitæ* grows at the entrance, casting a deep shade around, adding a still greater gloom to the appearance of this romantic spot. Several other caves are near the same place, one of which enters at the top of the cliffs, which we descended into by ropes to the perpendicular distance of fifty or sixty feet, and finding room below capable of containing nearly 100 persons; all have traces of having been occupied. In some caves articles of clothing were found, supposed to have been thrown in by the pirates in their retreat; innumerable quantities of land crabs inhabit these caves, and which have the power of crawling along the side and roof with the ease of a fly. They retreated before us; collected in the extremity of the caves in such quantities, as to fill up large fissures in the rocks.

DOUBLE-TONGUED LADY.

Brighton (English) papers mention that there is at present residing in Brighton, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, possessed of a quality which puts out of all distance the fame of the celebrated Mr. *Doublelunge*. This extraordinary and singular faculty arises from a peculiar formation of the tongue, which is separated to the root, in a longitudinal direction, and actually forms a *double tongue*. Not the slightest inconvenience is felt from this exuberant gift of nature. With this desirable and admirable addition to the organ of *domestic comfort*, this lady is enabled to afford entertainment to her friends beyond the power of any ventriloquist, or indeed conception. From the personal charms she possesses, as well as a highly endowed mind, she has had many suitors, none of whom have retired from paying homage, owing to the effects of the extra *clapper* hung in this enchanted *belle*. She possesses two voices: one exceedingly clear, sweet, and harmonious, allowing her to sing with great effect; the other so exquisitely thrilling, that it must have been bestowed on her for no other purpose than to lisp the still small voice of love. With this voice she imitates exactly the notes of many birds, piping like a bullfinch, singing like a canary. What is remarkable, her mother was deaf and dumb.

YAWNING.

Few persons imagine that this agreeable exercise is an important part of the animal economy. Boerhaave observes, that yawning appears to be designed by nature to move, accelerate and uniformly to distribute the humours throughout the system; consequently to render the various muscles capable of discharging their respective functions. Such involuntary motions therefore, says Dr. Willich, greatly conduce to health, but if it becomes habitual, or be too often repeated, especially by persons of sedentary lives it will be advisable to inspire a large portion of fresh air. Yawning is performed by extending all the muscles that are capable of spontaneous motion; by expanding the lungs; by slowly inhaling a large portion of air, and expiring it after it has been rarified in the body; and lastly, by restoring the muscles to their natural position.

CURIOUS INVENTION.

A traveller in recently passing the bridge over the Delaware river, between Trenton and Philadelphia, witnessed with some surprise a small boat with a larger one in tow, propelled expeditiously against the rapids at that place, without any visible agency except the current acting on two water wheels which the boat supported. The Editor of the New-York Statesman says that this is a patent invention of Commodore Edward Clarke, Member of the Academy of National Science, Philadelphia, to whose inquiring mind it was, many years ago, suggested, that water wheels which should present a greater surface to the current, than the boats to which they were attached, might gain a power sufficient to propel the boat against the stream. The plausibility of which theory was sufficient to induce him to make experiments in 1813, which proved successful; and in 1815 he constructed a water wheel which worked a pump by the influx of the river on the

Delaware. Since which time it is said it has been in successful operation on the Susquehanna, and the inventor offers to guarantee the passage of boats with his machinery up inclined planes of ten or fifteen degrees.

A machine which propels a body in a stream by a force derived from the counter current of the water, we think is about as wonderful as the long sought after perpetual motion; and we shall not be astonished if people withhold their credence till they have an ocular proof.—*Prov. Gat.*

YANKEE

This term came into vogue in Europe at the commencement of the revolution that gave independence to the United States of America. The word is derived from the Indian epithet *Tankoo*, which signifies in the Indian language, the quality of invincible courage; and was used by one of the chief tribes of North American Indians, as a name to designate themselves as being free and triumphant over the surrounding nations; and it was also used as the name of the chief or king of the tribe to which the term applied.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

The parish clerk of a village in Devonshire was directed by the Church Wardens to give notice to the congregation that Parson R. and Parson C. would preach there *alternately*; for which he read thus: the congregation be a desired to take notice that Parson R. and Parson C. will preach here *eternally*.

ROCK HONEY

"He made him to suck honey of the rock."
Deut. xxxii. 13.

Suck honey from a rock? How could this possibly be done? In South Africa the bees have the habit of depositing, or plastering, their honey on the surface of rocks in cliffs; which for its protection, they cover with a layer of dark coloured wax. This, on exposure to the weather, becomes hard and of a colour which cannot easily be distinguished from the rock itself. Suppose a person making an incision in this outside coat of wax; by applying his mouth to it he would easily succeed in sucking out plenty of honey. To a person viewing him from a little distance and observing some of the honey dropping from his chin, he would seem to be sucking honey from the stony rock.

The bees frequently cover trees in the same manner, with their honey and wax. I have seen the gable end of a Dutch farmer's house plastered over in the same way. It proved him a perpetual mine of honey, for he had no sooner cut and carried away a portion of it for the use of his family than the busy bees set to work to fill up the excavation he had made. As his necessity required continual supplies, he kept them constantly at work. They are most expeditious workers in winter, for that is the slower season in such climates.

MORAL REFLECTIONS

The serenity of nature, and the steady operation of the laws that govern inanimate creation, strike the mind with singular force, when contrasted with the turmoil and confusion that are produced by the angry passions of man. Proud and presumptuous, we think that the very elements should be affected when we are moved, and that we too should rage when our bosoms are with violent commotions. We would have every thing to harmonize with our feelings, and would alter systems and change the order of being, though what is external might correspond with the agitations that perturb us within. Such, however, is not the appointment of Heaven; and our pride is humbled when we see around us nothing but the ordinary appearances of nature and the unchanged harmony of her laws, while we are urged by an angry vehemence that deranges our own system, and throws us wild and unstrained, into the whirlwind of our passions.

“Resolve not to be poor; whatever you have, spend less. Poverty is the great enemy to human happiness; certainly destroys liberty, and makes some virtues impracticable, and others extremely difficult.”—*Boswell's Johnson*.